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LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorandum describing the effects of the aerial embargo on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the fields of the export of goods and the flow of basic commodities, particularly foodstuffs.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed memorandum circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

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## Annex

### Memorandum describing the effects of the aerial embargo on the movement of goods and the flow of basic commodities, particularly foodstuffs

The aerial embargo on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is giving rise to many direct and indirect negative effects.

The direct effects of the embargo have become apparent in many areas, such as the halting of export traffic in non-petroleum goods, such as fish and vegetables, so that large quantities have been exposed to spoilage. It has also led to a reduction in the flow of basic commodities, particularly foodstuffs. The indirect effects have manifested themselves in a shrinkage in import and export traffic and the halting of production lines in factories. The following is an account of the direct and indirect effects of the aerial embargo:

(a) Direct effects

Many plant assembly and maintenance technicians and experts are unable to come to Libya, and the arrival of many whose presence is required for this purpose has been delayed because bringing them in through other countries not only causes delay but gives rise to other problems, such as increased costs.

Bills of lading do not arrive in time. This has prevented the removal of goods from seaports so that they can be stored in a way that preserves them from spoilage.

The productive operation of many factories has been halted, particularly those that depend on chemicals in their production, in view of the restrictions imposed on the importation of this type of substances.

Air transport was the means for exporting fish and vegetables to a number of regions of the world, particularly Europe and the Gulf States. The embargo has put a halt to this activity. Annual exports of fish are estimated at $15 million to $21 million, while annual exports of vegetables are estimated at $33 million to $50 million.

(b) Indirect effects

The import of most spare parts for factories has been obstructed, and these spare parts do not arrive at the appropriate time. Importing them through the airports of fraternal States causes a delay in execution and an increase in costs.

Inspection of goods contracted for has been impeded, and this has caused a delay in the shipment and delivery of items. In addition, the fees for storage in foreign ports must be borne, particularly where any points of difference arise with the suppliers.

The decision on the budget of the General Dairy Products Company, which imports dairy products, including milk for infants, to a value of $150 million has been held up. It is expected that the company's budget will bear additional burdens amounting to 26 per cent of the above-mentioned figure, or the equivalent of $37.5 million. In addition, there are a number of contracts that cannot be executed, amounting to $15 million.

In addition to the above, the delay in the arrival of certain maintenance and assembly technicians has led to a decline in the level of production and the total stoppage of some factories. This has caused great losses and threatens the discharge of many workers. Furthermore, the halt in the flow of imported commodities such as milk and dairy products on a regular basis will lead to a shortage on the market of these items, on which the life of a large sector of the community depends, i.e., children, since they are the population group comprising the greatest consumers of this item.

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